

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

Seven Days Later News.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ST. JOHN.  
Wednesday Oct. 3 P. M.

The steamship Canada, Capt. Judkins, arrived at Halifax, at 9 1/2 o'clock yesterday morning, having made the passage from Liverpool in less than ten days, which is remarkably quick time at this inclement season of the year.

The Canada brings dates from Liverpool to the 22, and from London to the 21st ult.

### Commercial Summary.

The commercial news upon the whole, exhibits no improvement. The produce markets are fairly supplied, but the demand for most articles is inactive.

The cotton trade is languid; but although sales are limited, prices have not given way.

In breadstuffs great firmness is exhibited and higher prices have been paid.

A moderate amount of business is reported in cured provisions, at steady prices.

Advices from manufacturing districts are unsatisfactory. At Manchester there is not much business doing in either goods or yarns, but manufacturers are willing to sell at lower prices.

The metal trade is in a healthy state, and a fair business is done at fair prices.

### The Potato Disease, Etc.

The unfavorable reports of the progress of the potato disease has been the chief cause of this reaction—Indian corn being a little dearer.

Up to date no very large supplies of home wheat have found their way to market, but in a week or two the farmers will have more leisure; and it will then be seen whether the late improvement will be maintained. Every thing depends upon the extent of the injury which may eventually happen to the stock of potatoes.

### The Grape and Hop Crops.

The vines in the South of France have suffered very seriously. The Hop picking in England has proved a disastrous one, and a great effort is now being made by the growers to procure relief from the Government.

### The Cholera Abating.

A most favorable change has taken place in the mortality from cholera throughout England, and the number of cases has declined about half. From the commencement of the epidemic, 12,837 persons have been swept away.

The cholera appears to have permanently diminished in Paris.

### IRELAND.

#### The Potato Blight.

The Potato disease is, without doubt, extending into several districts in Ireland, and the low prices of potatoes is attributable in some degree, to the alarm of the farmers, who are anxious to dispose of their crops; but the disease is very partial, and some kind of potatoes are not at all affected—it is only in a very slight degree in some parts of the county of Clare. For instance, at Milton and Mulberry the blight has not appeared.

#### Death of Political News - Cholera at Trieste.

The political news presents no new feature and the English journalists lament the want of anything upon which they can write.

The cholera is committing serious ravages at Trieste.

#### Comorn able to Hold out for a Year.

Military operations, with the exception of the siege of Comorn, now regularly established, have ceased throughout Europe. Comorn still holds out, and it is said that the besieged can defy the besiegers one year.

#### The Turks refuse to Surrender the Hungarian Chiefs.

The influence of Russia and Austria is being exerted to compel the Porte to surrender the Hungarian chiefs who have taken refuge in Turkey; but letters from Constantinople, to the 5th states that this has been positively refused by the Porte.

#### Progress of the Pope.

The Pope has quitted Gaeta and has proceeded to Naples, where he has taken up his abode in Portico Palace. His reception at Naples was of the most striking and popular character. The Pope evinces no intention of returning to Rome at present, and thus far no real progress seems to have been made towards the satisfactory solution of the Italian question.

#### Troubles in Spain.

News was daily expected from Morocco, where the Spanish and French Generals seemed likely to produce something more than a mere demonstration. The Moors were expected to make an attack on Massilla, having already cut off the supplies.

#### Assembling of the Spanish Ministry

The newly appointed ministers were assembling at Madrid, but no notice seems to be taken of the events going on relative to Cuba.

### FRANCE.

#### The Clergy in Council.

A good deal of attention is directed to the metropolitan Council of the Clergy, which has commenced its sitting at Paris. Almost all the bishops and clergy of France are assembling at the Council.

#### Duties on Oil Seeds.

Fresh protective duties have been imposed on the importation of foreign oil seeds, with a view to protect the culture of oil seeds in Algeria.

#### Successor to M. Le Predour.

Romaine Desuarts succeeds M. Le Pre-

dour in the command of the French naval forces in Laplatte.

#### Trial of May and June Insurgents.

The Moniteur contains an order from M. Derengen, President of the High Court of Justice, fixing the 19th of October for the opening of the trial at Versailles of the persons implicated in the conspiracy of June 12th 1849; and also of such as are accused of being connected with the affair of May 15, 1848, but who had not made their appearance at the High Court of Justice at Bourges.

#### Reduction of Military Force.

It appeared to be suddenly decided that in a short space of time a reduction will be effected in the French army.

#### Germany.

The papers received this morning announce the unexpected resignation of the Ministry, en masse, on Monday evening, after a night's deliberation. The King accepted their resignations, and gave instructions for the formation of another cabinet. The circumstance which led to the result has not transpired.

#### Turkey—Refusal to Deliver up the Hungarian Refugees to Austria.

Honor to the Sultan Honor to the Turkish Ministry! They have nobly done their duty, and have refused to become panderers to the vindictive blood thirsting of Francis Joseph and Nicholas. The Russian Ambassadors at Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian officers, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perczel Mesmerasses and their companies.

A Russian General arrived at Constantinople on the 15th, on a special mission. The special mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demands of Austria, a counsel was held, and the Turkish Government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or Austrian Government. On the decision being communicated to the Sultan he declared, in the most impressive and determined manner, that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might.

We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as well as the Sultan has done his—that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England. We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English Ambassador, and we trust that every assistance will be rendered by England to support the independence of his country against the attacks of Russia and vassal Austria.

#### Preparations to Besiege Comorn.

Comorn had not surrendered, and large supplies of warlike stores had been forwarded to the Austrian troops, in order to undertake besieging operations. The garrison of Comorn was said to amount to 15,000 or 20,000 men, to be well supplied with provisions, and in state of complete discipline.

The officers were said to have held a meeting, and to have resolved by a large majority, not to surrender.

The terms offered by the Magyars are said to have been an amnesty for the whole garrison; passports for all those who might wish to leave the country; the recognition of Kossuth's notes to their full value; to give the soldiers ten days and the officers a month's pay.

#### According to the Vienna Journal of the 13th.

80,000 men are to besiege Comorn, under the orders of Gens. Haynau and Nugent. A bombardment was to commence on that day, when the Austrians had occupied a great part of the Island Schutt, without resistance, but part of the insurgents were in a strongly entrenched camp before the fortress, and it was expected that a battle would take place there.

It was rumored at Vienna, that Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians in Wallachia.

#### The Insurrection on the Island of Cephalonia.

The insurrection on the Island of Cephalonia has gained ground since the last accounts. The troops sent to quell it have proved sufficient. The Lord High Commissioner proceeded there in person, and had a narrow escape with his life. A soldier was shot dead by his side. Martial law is in full rigor. Seven of the insurgents have been sentenced to death and executed. A portion of the English squadron stationed at Malta, is under way for Cephalonia, and it is hoped that tranquility will soon be established.

red by the Russians. An application on the part of the Austrian authorities to the Pacha of Widin for the extradition of this corps had been refused, until the receipt of further instructions from Constantinople. The insurgents above mentioned are provided with tents by the Turks, and live very comfortably.

It is said that the Emperor has remitted the fine inflicted upon the Pesthand Buda Jews by Gen. Haynau.

Two Hungarian officers had been put to death at Arad and Temesvar, one by hanging; and the estates of two were confiscated.

It is announced that the Turkish Ministry has positively refused to deliver up the Hungarians who have taken refuge in their dominions. The Russian Ambassador at the Porte demanded the extradition of the Hungarian officers, Kossuth, Dembinski, Perczel, Mesmerasses, and their companions. A Russian general arrived at Constantinople on the 15th, on a special mission—that special mission being to bully the Sultan into a compliance with the demands of Austria. A council was held and the Turkish government resolved not to surrender the Hungarian refugees to either the Russian or Austrian Government. On this decision being communicated to the Sultan, he declared in the most impressive and determined manner that the refugees should not be given up, let the consequences be what they might.

The London Sun says:—We trust that Lord Palmerston will do his duty as the Sultan has done his; that Russia and Austria will be given to understand that war with Turkey for such a cause means war with England. We are rejoiced to find that Kossuth and his companions are furnished with passports from the English Ambassador, and we trust that every assistance will be rendered by England to support the independence of his country against the attacks of Russia and vassal Austria.

#### Preparations to Besiege Comorn.

Comorn had not surrendered, and large supplies of warlike stores had been forwarded to the Austrian troops, in order to undertake besieging operations.

The garrison of Comorn was said to amount to 15,000 or 20,000 men, to be well supplied with provisions, and in state of complete discipline.

The officers were said to have held a meeting, and to have resolved by a large majority, not to surrender.

The terms offered by the Magyars are said to have been an amnesty for the whole garrison; passports for all those who might wish to leave the country; the recognition of Kossuth's notes to their full value; to give the soldiers ten days and the officers a month's pay.

According to the Vienna Journal of the 13th, 80,000 men are to besiege Comorn, under the orders of Gens. Haynau and Nugent. A bombardment was to commence on that day, when the Austrians had occupied a great part of the Island Schutt, without resistance, but part of the insurgents were in a strongly entrenched camp before the fortress, and it was expected that a battle would take place there.

It was rumored at Vienna, that Bem had fallen into the hands of the Russians in Wallachia.

#### The Insurrection on the Island of Cephalonia.

The insurrection on the Island of Cephalonia has gained ground since the last accounts. The troops sent to quell it have proved sufficient. The Lord High Commissioner proceeded there in person, and had a narrow escape with his life. A soldier was shot dead by his side. Martial law is in full rigor. Seven of the insurgents have been sentenced to death and executed. A portion of the English squadron stationed at Malta, is under way for Cephalonia, and it is hoped that tranquility will soon be established.

#### A difficulty with the Bey of Tunis.

If all the reported difficulties of our government with foreign powers be true, there is enough work for the Secretary of State before he settles them all. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun mentions one with the Bey of Tunis, as follows:

A diplomatic difficulty is pending in relation to a claim of John Howard Payne, formerly Consul at Tunis, upon the Bey. Mr. Payne, while our representative at the Tunisian Court, got the Bey, who is landlord of all the consular mansions, to agree to renovate the then falling one of the United States—just as His Highness was at that very moment doing for the consulate of Great Britain—but, though the work was performed, (and slowly, enough, too,) Mr. Payne was obliged to urge it onward by considerable advances towards the payment for it, thinking himself secure in being able to charge them upon the rent, which comes on that station out of the Consul's own pocket. Mr. Payne's removal, however, (to make way for a political friend of a new administration,) occurred before sufficient rent was due to cover his advances; and the Bey kept on promising, until his creditor was fairly out of Africa, and then His Highness ceased to say anything more upon the subject.

The affair being brought before the State Department, President Polk handsomely overlooking his objection on the party score to Mr. Payne, ordered the Bey to be peremptorily applied to for payment; but His Highness still continued silent. President Taylor reiterated the order of his predecessor, until at length the Bey hearing that a squadron was on its way to refresh his royal memory, directed the advances in question to be refunded; but saying at the same time that more having been done to the house than

he thought it needed, he, therefore, only agreed to pay the money out of compliance to his beloved friend, the United States Government, and not because he considered that it ought to have been asked by his aforesaid beloved friend.

Either subtle intriguing or egregious blundering, has since interposed actively to embarrass this affair, in consequence of which it seems likely that final justice can only be obtained after all by some new exertion of diplomatic skill and decision.

There is little doubt but all will come right eventually, as it has been thus far conducted with an address and vigor by Mr. Clayton, which promise the most satisfactory results. Those best instructed concerning the particulars, think that Mr. Payne has been pretty hardly used by the barbarian chief, and will rejoice to see the handsome efforts of the Department to assert his undeniable rights crowned by the speedy payment to him of not only principal, but interest, with a due allowance for indemnification; and at the same time it might not be inexpedient, as a sort of protection against similar annoyances hereafter, to set on foot a little salutary scrutiny into the tricks whereby the settlement has been so long and so absurdly and vexatiously averted.

From the N. O. Delta, Sept. 25.

#### Later from Yucatan and Central America.

Rumored Intervention of the English. By the Brig P. Soule, Capt. Williams which arrived yesterday from Havana, whence she sailed on the 16th inst., we are in receipt of Havana journals to her day of sailing. They contain the following important intelligence, relative to the reported intervention of the English in Yucatan, for the purpose of pacificating the country, on condition of a portion of that territory being ceded to them.

A letter from Campeachy, dated Aug. 29, says:—Much alarm has prevailed here, in consequence of the intervention which it is reported the English have offered, in order to put an end to our war with the Indians. H. B. M. brig-of-war Sappho, yesterday brought a communication from the Mexican minister of relations, and a package from the English minister in that capital, for the Superintendent of Belize, who was to forward them to the Governor of Yucatan.

A letter from Merida, under date of September 3, states that from all the information that could be obtained upon the subject, the Government of Yucatan would never consent to the proposed intervention under any circumstances.

The Indians made a desperate attempt to retake Bacalar, on the 29th June, but were repulsed, after several hours' fighting. They then attacked Tihosuco, on the 7th and 8th of Aug., but with no better success. Gov. Barbachano had recently been re-elected, and has received \$16,000 to carry on the war. That sum had been promised him monthly, hereafter, by the Mexican minister of war.

The Yucatan journals express great indignation at the rumored collection on Round Island, under Colonel White, of persons whom they denounce as "pirates" who, they believe, are about to invade Yucatan.

The Havana *Gaceta* re-echoes the sentiments of its faithful ally of despotism, the *Cronica*, of New York, in relation to the recent proclamation of Gen. Taylor.

Papers from Guatemala and Salvador, to the 26th July, have reached Havana.—They state that, notwithstanding the arrangement between the President and Carrera, the rebellion in Las Alto, headed by Gen. Guzman, was still progressing, aided by Leon Raimondo, and others. The charge d'Affairs of the United States and Belgium were about to quit the country. An attempt to revolt had been lately put down by the President in Amatlan.

In Salvador everything was peaceful and improving.

In Nicaragua a civil war had broken out producing the most lamentable effects on the country. The Government expected to be able to suppress the revolt. A charge d'Affairs had arrived from the United States at San Juan.

The President of Honduras opened the Legislative session on the 10th June, and tendered his resignation. It was supposed that it would be accepted.

In Costa Rica all was tranquil. President Castro, at the opening of the session of Congress, May 1st, congratulated the country on its regeneration since the changes in March, 1848.

#### The Round Islanders.

The Washington *Republic*, of yesterday, says:—We understand that the communications received at the Navy Department from Commander Randolph with regard to the men assembled at Round Island, are conclusive as to their illegal designs. The military organization; the terms of enlistment; the nature of the service; the disposition of the arms; the character of the country to be attacked; are all clearly proved by the abundant testimony of persons found among the members of the expedition.

The Mobile *Herald* has the following letter from Pascagoula, dated Sept. 20th:—“The estimated number of persons lying at Round Island is 380. Of these some 80 left the island recent about half of them have since returned.”

“It is expected that they will start now pretty soon. The principal leader is looked for here presently from the north. Who he is, is not known, but I suspect he is the Spanish General Lopez, now or recently residing in New York.

“One thing is certain: these adventurers have an abundance of means.”

The steamship Vixen has arrived at N. Y.

#### A Chapter on Witches.

Grace Greenwood discourses, in the happiest vein of humor and philosophy combined, upon Witches, in the paragraphs which follow. They are from a recent letter in the *National Era*, to which Grace is contributing a series of most delightful epistles:

“We also visited Salem last week.—What a substantial, stationary, self-satisfied aristocratic look there is about this fine old town. How unlike any other place in this changing, hurried, ambitious, advancing, levelling, new world of ours. But Salem is modern enough to be beautiful and elegant, and evidently rich enough to dispense with the noise and bustle and mad hurry of money-making.

After ‘Execution-hill,’ had been pointed out to me, my mind was thronged with sad and awful memories, and I looked involuntarily about me as I walked the streets, for ‘weird sisters,’ among the passers by. I saw no wrinkle faced, sinister-eyed old women, but I saw plenty smiling, blooming young girls, who could not deny their own witching beauty, were they handed for it. Ah, it would have gone hard with them in the good old colony times! Neither trial by fire nor trial by water would have saved them, for the name of their victims would have been ‘legion.’

After all, are we wiser in our day and generation than our forefathers? They hung such as were fairly proved to be witches, and condemned as such, but, doubtless, many escaped through cunning or bribery, or the pity of others. But, in our time, all possessing, or suspected of possessing, or thinking they possess dangerous charms, are immediately immured in close ball rooms, concert rooms, school rooms, kitchens and nurseries: deprived of proper air, exercise, aims and comforts; forbidden to ramble and climb, laugh loud, wear thick shoes; compelled to waltz into the morning, and sleep into noon; to subsist on French novels and French cookery; to embroider blue-black brigands and pink cherubs in worsted; or, even worse, to toil day after day in noisy factories and military shops! Thus are our witches speedily and effectually deprived of their mighty spells, the wicked enchantments, which, for a brief while, held in their thrall the souls of men. Thus, from bright eyes grown dim, from rosy cheek grown pale, from the plump figure grown spare, from the neat dress grown careless, from the ‘low, sweet voice,’ grown sharp and petulant, goes out the strong mysterious charm forever.

Oh, mournful fate of womankind! Just at this moment, a healthy, glowing face was turned toward me from only the other side of the table, and a pair of witch-hazel eyes met mine, and smiled as in unconscious defiance of my fancy's sad prophecy. To her, and such as her, I would say, if one has a corps de reserve of mental resources and heart- riches, to step in and fill up the ranks, as the bloom and attractions of youth give way, why it is all very well, and shows good generalship in this short struggle with time, which poets have named ‘the battle of life,’ but which with many of us only amount to a little skirmishing, with no glory and no spoils, and followed with endless marching, till some morning, when reveille awakes us, and there is no answer to our names in the roll call.

Jefferson's House, Death, Grave &c.

On the summit that commands this enchanting view, the mansion was built by Jefferson when he had wealth to lavish, on his cultivated tastes. The house was one hundred feet long, and of peculiar form and proportion. You enter a wide and lofty hall, that was once adorned with works of art which he had selected with a master's skill, in the high places of the earth; then you pass to the spacious dining room, with polished inlaid floor; then to his library, and study and parlor. Ascend this flight of stairs not wide enough for more than one to ascend at a time, and you will find the chamber where he died on the 4th of July 1826. The bed was in a recess, the end of which contained two cross pieces, on this were thrown the mattresses on which he laid himself to die. It was the gloomiest place—the dead room—that I was ever in: there was the strangest gathering of thoughts, crowded upon each other, and each claiming to be the true emotion of the hour and spot. I thought of liberty and revolution—philosophy, and of religion and infidelity, and death, and hereafter—of the soul of a mighty man struggling with fetters, and rushing away with the m into the darkness of an untried future, to the presence of the Infinite, in whom the wisdom of man and angels is but a drop that falls into the ocean—before whom the soul of the unholly shrinks away, and finds the rags of human glory and the fig leaves philosophy to be no covering when the eye of the Holy One searches upon me as I stood in the chamber whence the soul of Jefferson had fled to Judgment.

The mansion now owned by Capt. Levy is falling into decay; it was sold, and all his furniture, Jefferson having died insolvent; and almost the only relic left of a man whose name is identified with his country's history, as a patriot and distinguished President, is a bust of Voltaire, which stands here a tutelary divinity of this deserted, delapidated house.

As you ascend the mountain, you pass an enclosure, without a gate that contains the grave of Jefferson, and a more neglected wretched burial place, you will seek in vain.

If Campbell's last man had been buried here he could not have been less eared for.

The wife of Jefferson, torn from him

by, death ten years after their early marriage lies here. A granite obelisk, battered much by pilgrims, but without name or epitaph, is doubtless the monument of Jefferson. It was here placed by his executors, and the panel on which is to be inscribed the epitaph he wrote for himself, has never been inserted in the stone. I was told it was lying, with the iron gates destined for the enclosure, on the banks of the river where landed, and that no man has troubled himself to see that they reached their destination.—N. Y. Observer.

#### The Desert of Sahara.

North of the mountains of the Moon in Abyssinia, lies the great Desert of Sahara, stretching 800 miles in width from its southern margin, and 1000 miles in length, between the Atlantic and the Red Sea.—It is a hideous barren waste, prolonged eastward into the Atlantic for miles, in the form of sand banks, and interrupted to the west only by a few oases and the valley of the Nile.

This desert is alternately scorched by heat and pinching cold. The wind blows from the east nine months in the year, and at the equinoxes it rushes in a hurricane, driving the sand in clouds before it, producing the darkness of night at midday, and overwhelming caravans of men and animals in common destruction. Then the sand is heaped up in waves ever varying with the blast; even the atmosphere is of sand. The desolation of this dreary waste, boundless to the eye as the ocean, is terrific and sublime—the dry heated air is like a red vapor, the setting sun seems to be a volcanic fire, and at times the burning wind of the desert is the blast of death.

There are many salt lakes to the north, and even the springs are of brine; thick incrustations of dazzling salt cover the ground, and the particles carried aloft by the whirlwinds, flash in the sun like diamonds. Sand is not the only character of the desert, tracks of gravel and low bare rocks occur at times, not less barren and dreary. On these interminable sand and rocks, no animal, no insect, breaks the dread silence, not a tree nor a shrub is to be seen in this land without a shadow. In the glare of noon the air quivers with the heat reflected from the red sand, and in the night it is chilled in a clear sky sparkling under a host of stars. Strangely but beautifully contrasted with these scorched solitudes is the narrow valley of the Nile.—Threading the desert for 1000 miles in emerald green, with its blue waters foaming in rapids among wild, uncultivated ridges, or quietly spreading in a calm stream amidst fields of corn and the august monuments of past ages.

#### English Railroads.

A late Parliamentary return exhibits the number of passengers, and also the number of casualties on the railroads of the United Kingdom, during the two first quarters of the present year. From this report, it appears out of a gross total number of 26,330,492 passengers, carried on various railways in Great Britain and Ireland, during the half year ending the 30th of June, 1848, 90 persons were killed, and 99 injured by accidents. A careful and minute analysis of these statistics shows that of the 90 persons killed and 99 injured, there were 6 passengers killed and 60 injured from causes beyond their own control; 5 passengers killed and 2 injured, owing their own misconduct or want of caution; 7 servants of companies or contractors killed; and 14 injured, from causes beyond their own control; 62 servants of companies or contractors killed, and 18 injured, owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 18 trespassers and other persons (neither passengers nor servants) killed and 5 injured, by improperly crossing or standing on the railway; 1 person run over and killed at a crossing through the misconduct of an engine driver, and 1 suicide. The victims of these accidents were either run over, knocked down, crushed to death, entangled in the machinery, scalded or killed by contact with bridges, collisions, &c.

#### Railroads at the Close of the Year 1848.

The Railroad Journal, summing up the extraordinary influences of railroads upon the country and upon the world, says, it may safely be estimated that the entire expenditure, within the last twenty-five years, in the projection and construction of railroads, will not fall short of one thousand millions of dollars; and that their influences facilitating business, in reducing the expenses and time of travel, and in opening up new regions of country, has an increased value to property of twice that amount! and yet their influences are only just beginning to be felt. We may add that within a month two hundred and eighty-two miles of new railroad will be added to that already in use in this country. This addition is made up as follows: New York and Erie, 127 miles; New York and New Haven 80 do.; Nashua and Worcester 45 do.; Harlem 30 do.; total, 282 miles.

Fire on the woodland, last Saturday, attached to the furnace of Messrs. Roman & Co., in the Clearspring district, Washington county, Maryland, the Hagerstown News says consumed from 800 to 1000 cords of wood.

The corporation of Cincinnati is now expending \$200,000 on a new work which is intended to improve the quality, and increase the quantity of the water for the use of the inhabitants.

The Anniversary of the battle of Monterey was celebrated at New Orleans on the 23d in a fine style.